Eneas won the battle of Latium, but KNOX is

THE ESPENCHEID HAT for the Spring of 1855.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS-WEST END EMroutem.—The light and graceful flars and Cars of our manufacture continue to receive the recombines of all who can appreciate a good Hat. Call and see.

J. W. Erellogg, No. 128 Canal st.

IT IS SO.—The HATS made by RAFFERTY & LEASE, and sold at the usual low prices for which this establishment is ce chiated, are prethely the article gentlemen want. Call sud cambins for yourselves, at No. 37 Chattern st, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

Just received per steamers, two cases Gentle-

FAMILY GOODS .- Just received from auction,

Berneley Table Damarks, Towels and Towelings, Shortings, Shortings SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, exclusively of

MOURNING GOODS. — Bombazines, Delaines,
Barge Alspacs, Canton Ciotte Liwns, Canton Trapes, India
Bilks, &c., for eale at a discount of 3: P cent from their real
value.

No 3x7 Strandway, cor Leonard-st.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—For sale to

KID GLOVES.—We will open this morning another large lot of super KID GLOVES, and sell them, as usual, at great bargains. Also 310 rich Saring Gashmere BHAWLS. Also rich spring ReiBNOSS at his first value. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., 347 Stoneway, cor Leonsidet. PETERSON & HUMPBREY,

Nos. 377 and 378 Breadway,
CARPETINGS, GIL-CLOTHS ETC., ETC.,
Pot esle on the most resonable terms
FOR CASH.

CARPETING.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY
Nes 377 and 373 Broadway corner White-at.

Have lately received from Europa and the late Auction
Sales, their usual supply of

RICH AND FASHIONABLE CARPETING.

To which they invite the attention of those about furnishing
Houses, Hotels, Steamboats, &c. &c. The goods laving bens
selected with great care, and purchased at the present low
market prices, we are enabled to offer Carpets full lip per cent.

Uses than other stores wintering their ild stocks, at diging crates.

We are selling our active stock at the lowest possible prices,
as follows:

We are selling our fairle most as follows:

Rich Medallion Carpets, 44 wide. ... 13/ to 24/ per yard.

Rich Velvet entirely new in patterns. 10/ to 14/ per yard.

Bich Brusels (superior quality). ... 5/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich three ply Earts H asy. ... 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Superfine, of every make. ... 5/ to 7/ per yard.

Also, a large invoice of All-Wool Carpeting. ... 4/ per yard.

Ol. CLOTMS

Of every style and width, from 3 to 24 feet wide.

MATTING.

Of every myle and colors.

All widths and colors.

MATTING,

MATTI

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION. CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—
BMITH & LOUISBERN, No. 46 Broadway, near Grades, have received by late arrivals, the latest patterns of John Crossley & Bon's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and varied assortanents in this market full 75 per cent. test than last year's pricos.

Bich Velvet. 10/ to 14/ per yard.

Bich Papestry, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bich Brussels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bich Brussels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bich Tapestry, 10/ 10/ 10/ per yard.

Best Ingrain, 5/ to 6/ cer yard.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

DOUGHTY & BROTHER'S,
LARGE CARPET WARKHOUSE, No. 33 Grosdway, A splendid
assortment of Carpetrisos and Oil-Geothis, eatirely new
Patterns at Wholesale and Retail, very low.

STEAM! HOLMAN & GRAY, STEAM
BOOK, JOB. NEWSPAPER AND MUSIC PRINTERS.
Corner of Centre and White size.
CARDS, Bille READS, CIRCULARS, HANDRILLS, ETC.,
At short motice and low prices for cash.
Adams and Cylinder Press Work for Fublishers.

INHALATION FOR CURE OF ASTRIMA AND CON-

with it than I have tan to be leave CORED mn of this dreadful maindy Respectfully yours. JANES LOCKE. Sing Sing. New York, April 19 1875.

The HYGEANA IS for sale by ATRIMEN PAUL & Do. No. 149 Chambers et. C. H. Risc. Wo. 182 Strandway; also by Druegists throughout the City; and by Mrs. HAYES, No. 179 Faitunest, and 154 Atlantices, Booklyn. Price \$53 archase.

N. B. The inhaler is worn on the breast, under the licen, without the least inconvenience to the patient; at hindranes to the daily avocation. The head of the body exporates the fluid—no tube or beared air is weed.

Caution—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only sension sarticle.

FICKLE APRIL.-Ladies who patronize Mit-LER, in Canalst, are not the fickly mooth of April; they never charge, for at no other store in New York case upon beautiful Gatter Boors, such Silverers, this and fortist Bilterers, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boors and Forts to obtained as at Miller's, No. 134 Canal st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURE'S DEFOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST.,
New York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EDERHARD FARER, sole Agent.

MOURNING MILLINERY.-C. F. BARTHOLOME MOURNING MILLINERY.—C.F. BARTHOLOMEW takes pleasure in informing the public that his stock of MOURNING MILLINERY is now complete, consisting of the largest and most rechesche assortment ever exhibited in one establish ment—comprising every novelts that it is possible to invent. Our principal employees being engaged from the first houses in Parls, we are always in advance of any other establishment. Bew Bonkerts received by every steamer; and copies, which rival the originals, are introduced in our show-rooms daily. Milliners explicit experience of the proposed of the continuous states of the continuous states. The milliners explicit with Pattern Hats. C. F. BARTHOLOMEW'S New Meuraing Store, No. 551 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The underrigard begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared, as usual, to give his attention to agine of HOUREMOLD FURNITURE AS Austion, at the resistence of families that intend breaking up hous-keeping this sorting Account cales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.

ALEKERT H. NICCLAY, Autoioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

MR. VANDERHOOF, No. 32 Moore-st.:

MR. VANDERHOOF, No. 32 Moore-st.:

I have used your STERM Oil, at \$1 50, one month, both in lamps and on my engine and find it

CLEAR OF GUM,

And the best and cheapest Oil I have used in ten years.

CHARLES NEWTON, Engineer.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE has REMOVED his entire

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE-

Three', Headache, Touthache, Mumps, Cuts, Old sores, &c.,
From Mr. John Warrin, Importer of Needles, FishingTackie, &c., No. 68 Maiden-lane:
Having used, for several years, Dr. Touras's Veneriax LintMERT in my family and recommended it to my friends, without
its ever failing to cure the many complaints for which it has
been tried, it affords me pleasure to testify to the same, as I
feel assured it will accomplish all that Dr. Touras states in his
pamphiet.

John Warrin,
Bew-York, Jan 4, 1855. Pew-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

Pew-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1854.

I have used Dr. Torias's Veretian Liniment for 3 years, and have found it a certain remedy for Overeic Resemation. Dysentery, Courge, Ventice, and Pairs of all kinds, and recommend it as an involutible article. I am never without it, nor do I intend to be, if it is to be purchased.

JOSEPH NICHOLL, No. 16 Kasex st.

From Mrs. W. E. Cernish.

Mrs. Torics—Sir. One of my children was severely stracked with Gross, and I used your Vascuria Littinger, which gave immediate relief, and I really think it was the means of eaving my children in my house. I also causider it a most certain remandy for Scalds and Bruses having thoroughly tested it for the same. Newburgh, N. Y. March. 1834.

Prices, 25 and 50 cents. Depot 60 Greenwich st. Sold by all Drugglets.

HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, -BATCHE-

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE.-Here tofore thousants have preferred the binnish of Red. G-or Sandy Hair, to the risk of units Herr Bres Causta Ro't Dirk has busined this prejutice. It neither blackess shin nor dries up the fibres, and the most timid lady uses with confidence. Made, sold and applied No. 6 Astor How

ARTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-In

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for April 21. Circulation, over 128,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week centains the following:

1. EDITORIALS: Right of the Seas; Fillibustero Patriors, Resisting the Law; The Karass Frant; The Legislator; Errors Ercepted Massedusetts Right Size Up; The Prospect of Peace; Pierca, the Liberator; Judge McLeant's Jail Delivery; The Prospect for Kenses; Farming not by Guess.

11. AFF AIRS IN FRANCE: A Letter from our Paris Correcteded:

III..ILLINOIS: Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y.

Tribune.

IV. NOTES OF WESTERN TRAVEL: Ulinois Weather and Railroade; Letter from Bayard Taylor.

V. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving, in a condensed and most conspictions form, the latest and most important events that have transpired in the Gity, United States, Central America. Europe and China. VI. SCENES IN THE KANSAS ELECTION.

IX. MR. FORREST IN SOME OF HIS GREAT CHAR.
ACTER: The Tribune's Criticisms of Mr. Forrest
in the characters of Richard III. Claude Melnotte
and Spantagus.

X..WHO IS MISS NIGHTINGALE!

XI..A CLERGYMAN ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED

TO ELEVEN LADIES.

XII..THE GERMANS.
XIII..THE PIQUA POISONING CASE.

XIV..AWFUL DISCOVERY: A Whole Family Murdered.
XV..PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW. XVI.. FIRST THUNDER STORM IN 1855. XVII..GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD CONVEN-

XVIII.. A MODEL STORY.

XIX.. SALTPETER EXPLODED.

XX.. THE POTATO-ROT.

XXII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXIII. THE MARRETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money,
Cotton. Grain, Cattle, and other Markets, specially
reported for The Tribuns.

Single sopios, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter
in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

SCHAUSELTION.—One conv for one year, S21, three applies.

Suscairtion.—One copy for one year, \$2; three sopies, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DE-

HOUSEREPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIFTION.—Housekeeping Hardware, Gutter, Sülver place
Ware Japanetry, Gerusen Silver and Britannia Wate; Composition. Enameted, and Iron Cooking Guessia, Broazed Copper
site. Branched, and Iron Cooking Gutensia, Broazed Copper
sit. Branched, Mark. Beaket, Refrigerators Meat-Safe,
Hair, Felt, Corn hunk and Siraw Mattressen; Beds and Beddings, Ac; Sevenale Furnium; Broaze and Painted Iron
Furniture; Rastic Furnium; Cone-Work, Ac; at the
Lowest Fraces, at Branian's House, Furnishman Wart,
Rooms, No. 661 Brandway, New York, Tublic and private Institutions, strambors, ship: measures, Ac; formished
at the sburtest house. Illustrated Catalogue may be had at
the Watercome or forwarded by mail when requested.

Ose Fixed Paints, Ash No Aratz-Earley.

Goods ordered by letter selected, and put up in the best manner.

RETAIL DEALERS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING are twited to examine the "pring and Summer Stock of Routes & Co., corner of Faith and Nassau sts. Variety freshness of style, and good workmanship characterize the as sortments and the prices have been reviewed to suit the times and are believed to be the lowest ever known in the trade.

And are believed to be the lowest ever allows in the trade.

Planon. — T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Solias Planos, Horace Waress's modern improved Planos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be solid at prices which defy competition for each or estimated property paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Planos or Musical Instruments of any hind, will find it to their advantage to call.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Sroadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS,

TRAVELING TRUNKS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, corner of Broadway and Meiden lare, (under Howard Stotel.) Wholesale and Rotal Manufacturers, keep one of the largest and best assorted stocks to be found in the Union. Comprising French, English and American styles of Sole-Lewither Trunks, a great variety of Ladies' Dress Trunks, Valles, Engs. Hat Gorce, Acc. &c.
Persons in want of a Trunk, Valles, or Carpet-Bag, cannot fail of being suited from such a variety of well made articles as we keep, which are warranted as represented when seld. Merchants setting orders from South America, Juha, or the West India Islands, can find articles adapted for that trade. Orders carefully put up, and guaranteed to be equal to samples when received at their destination.

European travelers would do well to call at our place for mouth, Our Maile Poste Trunk is peculiarly adapted for flux-pean travel, being light and darable commodious, cheep, and the exact size, according to the regulations of the Continent, and will silp under the terth of any of the steamers.

Convert & Fitzgeralls or Stowe way and Maiden lane.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HERRING'S PATENT CHASPION FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded seperate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1801, and World's Fair, New-Yort, 1855, and 55, and this is the Lock, and the only powder-proof Lock, that received a Medal at the London World's Fair, thengo others were on exhibition, and are now severtised as "World's Fair Locks." The surveiller and his agents are the only persons authorized to make subtrest and his agents are the only persons authorized to water and sell his patent Champion Safe with Hall's patent powder-proof Louis.

Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water st., New-Yors.

Nos 136, 137 and 139 Water st., New Yora.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Wholessle and Retail.
The Name of the Control of the

WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS.

LET THIS SE YOUR GUIDE

FIGURES VELUET CARPETS, 10; and 11; per yard.

ENGLISH TAFESTRY CARPETS, 7; 8 and 8; per yard.

ENGLISH THREE-FLY CARPETS, 7; 8 and 8; per yard.

FALISH INGARN CARPETS, 5; 4; 4; 6 and 5; per yard.

ENGLISH ORICLOTHS 6; and 7; per yard.

ENGLISH ORICLOTHS, 2; 6; 5; and 4; per yard.

AMERICAN ORICLOTHS, 2; 6; 5; and 4; per yard.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES, 43 44 and 56 per pair.

TABLE COVERS, 12; to 23; at

BIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. 39 BOWERY.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand

REMOVAL.-Messrs. ELY & MUNGER have re-KEMOVAL.—Messrs. ELY & MUNGER have removed to their specious wareroom No. 519 Beconway. (St. Nicholas Hetel.) where they offer the most extensive assortment of Fiano-Forers and Maloorous to be found in this city, among which may be found the celebrated. "double octave" Fianos and as full supply of A. W. Ladd & Do.'s (Boston) superior instruments Carbart & Needham's Melodoom, with a large assortment of low priced new Fianos and second hand instruments all of which are offered a torice as low as can be found in New-York.

No. 519 Breadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. B.—Plano-Fortes to let.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!-We offer

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—We offer an assortment of Chandeliers that numbers over THREE NUMBER OF THREE STARGER as that of any other establishment in New York, from which to make their selections OUR PRICES are a snug per centage lower than can be found elsewhere.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co. Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 638 Breadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These are the other stores, the stores of the period of the stores.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These are the only Sewing Machines before the public capable of doing every variety of work in perfect style. The fact can be clearly domonstrated that all other Sewing Machines are, for general sewing, when compared with SINGER'S, not worth taking as a gift. For family use, manufacturers use, plantation use, or any use whatever, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are proved to be superior, and the great improvements just added place them far ahead of all competition. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES only, are free from all claim for infringement of patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 325 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PATENT INFRINGEMENTS.

By the Act of July 4, 1836 sec. 13, "It shall be in the power of the Court to render judgment above the actual damages to three times the amount thereof." The using as well as making is an in fringement.

At the December term of the Fuprems Court of the United States 1854, "Bailtin vs Targent," Court ruled that in a resissue, a Patentee has the right to restrict or enlarge his cisim, so as to give it validity and to effectuate his invention. In accordance with the above decision of the Supreme Court, and by the advice of my counsel, Charles M. Keller, Eq. 1 surrendered my Patent of Nov 12 1845, and the Patent-Othes, on the 3d April, 1855, gave me are issue, of which the following is the cisim:

"What I claim as my invention in covers for openings to vanits in floors, deche &c., is making them of a Macallic drating of perforated Metality Pistes, with the apertures 20 small, that persion or bodies passing over or failing on them may be entirely sustained by the metal," &c. Thappers Hyatt, entirely sustained by the metal, "Ac. Thappers Hyatt.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamships North Star, for Havre, and Washington, for Bremen via Southampton, will eail from this port To-Day at

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORE TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents:
PARIS.—Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne.
LONDON.—Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cathwine-street, Strand.

The corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue was laid at St. Louis, on the 16th inst. It is the first structure for Israelitish worship ever commenced west of the DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL -James J. Strang, a Prophet in the Mormon Church, and King of Beaver Island, was in town yesterday.

Milwankes Wisconsin, 18th. New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS Subscribers to The Transuse wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Fust-Office and specify which edition, whether Dully, Semi-Veckly or Weekly, and clab subscribers should give date of subscription. This would fequently prevent delay.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday qualit to be

No news of the Nashville had been received up to midnight. She ought certainly to be here early this morning.

The Spring weather opens finely. Yesterday we had heavy rain for a couple of hours, with some lightning. One could almost see the leaves unfold under the influence of the shower.

The New City Hall was further advanced last evening in the Board of Councilmen, the Committee of the Whole having reported in favor of the adoption of the specifications with slight amen 1ments; and providing that the building be constructed of white marble, from the Lee quarry, Mass., and that the columns and autes in the in side, basement and front-story floors be of American antique marbles and the wainscotting of white marble. The report was accepted, and the plans and specification ordered to a third reading

Gov. Gardner has signed the amended Liquor Law recently adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The bill for the sale of the Pennsylvania Main Line of Works went through the House yesterday, and now goes to the Governor.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The City Superintendent and his Assistants have just completed the semi-annual examinatien and inspection of the Ward Schools, commenced in January last. Ninety two Gramusz-Schools, constituting the male and female departments respectively of forty six of the Public Schools, bave been visited and examined by Superintendents Rendell and McKeen, and from forty to fifty Primary Departments by Superintendent Seton. About sixty Primary Schools, some fourteen or filteen schools for colored children, and the several corporate institutions participating in the public funds, remain yet to be inspected.

In these schools upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand children are receiving the benefits of education, dispensed by over a thousand teachers of both sexes. Each school visited has been subjected to a rigorous and searching examination in the various branches of study pursued during the past half-year, including reading spelling, definition, grammar, arithmetic, geography, algebra, book-keeping, history and astronomy, in the presence of the several school officers of the ward, members of the Board of Education, and crowded and deeply-interested audiences of parents and other visiters. The entire arrangements, order and discipline of each have been carefully noted-its capabilities ascertained-its defects and short-comings pointed out-and its whole organization and practical workings thrown open to the view of all interested in its welfare and prosperity. The result is an increased confidence in these noble institutions and in the system of public instruction of which they form a part; a stronger conviction of their excellence and value, and of the hold which they possess on the public regard; and a clearer assurance of the wisdom of that enlightend policy which originated and sustains this great and all-pervading in-

These examinations have been a succession of to idays to the children of the several schools, as well as a source of pride and gratification to the parents and school officers. They have, with very few exceptions, been opened with the reading of the Scriptures by the Principal, followed by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of some appropriate hymn by the pupils. At frequent intervals during the examination of the classes, the exercises were varied by specimens of vecal and instrumental music by the children, and by the reading of compositions, declamation and the like. Exhibitions of penmanship, drawing, needle-work and embroidery, adorned the walls and class rooms, and the perfect order and discipline which prevailed, and the promptisude and accuracy of the recitations in the various branches of study, excited the admiration of all. At the close of the exercises, brief and appropriate addresses were made by the Superintendents, school officers, and other gentlemen in attend ance, accompanied by the distribution of premi ums and certificates of merit to those whose uniform good conduct, punctuality of attendance, and superior scholarship entitled them to this mark

of distinction and special regard. . We can unhesitatingly and cheerfully commend the public schools to the entire confidence and regard of every parent, in whatever rank or station of life. So far as the various branches of a good, thorough, practical English education are concerned, they are unsurpassed, if not unequaled by any other institutions of learning in the City, public or private. The personal appearance manners, deportment and conduct of every child enrolled on their registers are carefully attended to, genuine Christian morality is inculcated, and the intellectual faculties systematically and successfully developed and cultivated. And what is tive, in these respects, in one, is true of all-constituting, as they do, one entire and uniform system, emanatic g from one and the same scurce, presided over, watched and carefully guarded by officers selected by the people, and supported and sustained from a common fund. No one could have witnessed the successful results of a rigorous and borough examination of these institutions extending over a period of three months, without being entirely satisfied that the annual expenditure so liberally appropriated to their support and extension, is the most judicious and profitable investment of the public funds which an enlightened municipality could possibly have de vised for the common benefit of its present and

future citizens. It is especially due to the teachers, male and female, of these Institutions to say that their efficiency, industry and ability have been universally acknowledged and admired. A more faithful, competent and devoted body of instructore is nowhere to be found; and it is only to be regretted that their labors and merifices in behalf of the hundred thousand children committed to their charge are not in general, more liberally compensated. We sincerely trust a more equitable and generous standard of salaries, and capecially of the salaries of the female teachers of

every grade, will speedily be adopted by the Board of Education, in view of the eminently satisfactory results of the recent examinationresults attributable, in a very great degree, to their toilsome and exhausting labors.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AND EMIGRATION An eminent prelate of the Courch of Rome among us intimated, in a late communication to the public, that if the Catholics are to be proscribed here, immigration of that class hisher will be checked, and emigration from our shores will begin. We presume the first branch of the proposition to be true. But as to any great flow of people the other way, we have small sich in it, so far as it can be influenced by the considerations he suggests. The truth is, there has already been a large backward flux of emigrants for several months, without reference to Know Nothingtom. So many have come while the industry of the country has been in a declin ing state from our excessive imports, that, finding nothing to do, and the expenses of living enormous'y high, many have turned upon their heel and returned whence they came. Tuey have been enabled to do this at almost no sacrifice as al. from the fact that our ship owners have carried them back at a cost of only about twenty dollars a head, including their subsistence. This is bardly more than the same emigrants would have had to pay in New-York for food and lodgirg during the period of time they would be on board ship in an ordinary passage to Europe. With such facilities it is no wonder that many emigrants have returned, after having discovered the glocmy prospect which the industry of the country has afforded since last season. But it is only a sort of eddy in the great tide of emigration

That the great stream may, however, be seriously checked by the Know-Nothing movement, admits of little doubt. But its influence will be by no means confined to Irish Catholica. It will obstruct the flow of the great German immigration as well. It will act upon the forehanded farmer of the Continent of England, and of Scotland: upon the intelligent and conscientious lover of free institutions everywhere, oppressed at home and seeking relief in a free country; upon men of small as d large properties, many of whom have contributed to our national wealth as well as to increase our population within the last ten years; upon mechanics, tradesmen, men of ingenious handicraft in all pursuits, the numbers of whom au org us have already been sufficient to build up independent branches of industry, to which native skill has never yet turned its attention. We have lorg since taken the scum of European population, for it was the first to flow over the sides of the seething cauldron, and are now receiving a bester and more substantial class of people from all countries that send emigrants hither. The Know Nothing policy tends to check the improvement while it aggravates the evils of the previous accessions by embittering them against the native population, and driving them to regard their religious dogmas with the feelings of a

which has been setting upon our shores.

Of all the mischief which the Know-Nothing movement is likely to engender, none is more to be deplored than the influence it is likely to have upon our Catholic population. It drives them to seek shelter in clannishness. If Catholics, instead of being the objects of bigotry and suspicion, were treated in a spirit of toleration and liberality, their hold would soon be loosened upon all foreign attachments. The children of Catholic parents, born upon our soil, if permitted to grow up under the induences of our free institutions, with all that independence of spirit, and that manliness of character that permin to a people that recognize no distinctions among men but those of worth and genius, would soon outgrow the habitiments of their fathers. A child of an Irish Catholic, and one of an American Protestant, growing up in the same village side by side, attending the same school, roughand tumbling it toge her through their childhood and youth, would come into manhood with very much the same set of ideas, and the same modes of thought; and this, too, whether the Dousy or the King James version of the Scriptures were perused by the two lads-whether at home or in school. The essential ideas of American Democracy which every child growing up in the country imbibes, provided he associate freely with all, and not alone with one class or sect, will forever prevent him from being anything but an American in grain. It there be a Catholicism which harms a man, it would be well worked out of him by such an association before he had left his teens. But the Know Nothing policy is adverse to this assimilation, and is, consequently, to just the extent of this aversion, working for the cause of that very religious exclusiveness of which the Know-Nothings profess so much dread. They pursue a course which promotes separation between Catholics and Protestants-between na-

tives and foreigners. All experience has shown that fire will not burn nor water drown a man's religious tenets out of him, and that it is not by any such eradicating process that our zealots can convert or put down their antagonists. On the contrary, the education of our common schools is the great, if not the only, lever wherewith to over:hrow all popular ignorance and superstition. It is by the affiliation and the mingling of the children of all classes in the one democratic household of the common school, that religious and national antagonisms are to be destroyed. Nationalities and religious prejudices will slike sink out of sight under a system which aims at harmonizing and fusing the various elements that are tossed together upon our shores. This is the only policy which can make us a

homogeneous people. If an opposite system could prevait, we should soon be no better than a league of cattending triber.

PLANT ONE MORE ACRE.

Have the farmers of this State ever thought what the result would be if they should plant one year an extra acre of land ! Will it appear improbable when we say that this would give us the product of one hundred and seventy thousand acres in addition to the usual crop. As an instance, let us suppose that each farmer should plant this additional acre in Indian corn, and that it averaged only thirty bushels to the acre. The product would be five millions and one hundred thousand. bushels. Now, independent of their own selfish inducements to raise a crop of grain to sell, we contend it is the duty of every farmer in America to plant, this very spring, one more acre. If it cannot be planted inspring wheat, oats or maize. then plant it in buckwheat or rutabagas. But be it what it may, either one thing or the other, we urge you to increase the number of your planted

acres. We urge you for your own sake, for the sake of hamanity, to increase the products of earth this year. Eudeavor to add to the supply of whatever will sustain the life of man or besat during the exigencies of next winter. Consider yourself appointed by Providence a special committee to provide against a famine, such as last sesson afflicted this fertile country

Let the present situation of affairs be well bought of. In consequence of the demand for laborers upon public works for several years past, they have been drawn off from agriculture. Suddenly, with a reduced supply of grain, comes a foreign demand, and such an increase in the value of beef cattle that immense quantities of corn have been used in feeding beeves for the market. Then the unprecedented drouth of last summer cut off the crops to such an extent that the demand, to carry through a hard winter and late spring, has completely exhausted the storehouses of old grain, and there is probably a smaller stock on hand this day than we have had, in comparison with the population, any time in helf a century. We are not alarmists, but we deem it necessary to arouse the country to a sense of the exigencies of present circumstances. What would be the result of another drouth, similar to that of last summer? And have we any assurance that there will not come another! Are not droutes rather apt to follow in a succession of several years? Such has been the experience of this country, and personally of ourselves.

And what would be the result if this season should prove as disestrous as the last? There are new no full granaries of old corn to fall back upon through the West. Those granaries have been exhausted long since. For weeks past the farmers of Ohio, Indiana Plinois, and other great corn growing States, have been eking out their corn and preserving the lives of their cattle by cutting down forest trees for them to browse upon. A writer in Putnam County, Indiaus,

"We have a very protracted winter, and feel for stock has generally been exhausted. The farmers are cutting down timber for their stock to feet on. A number of cattle have died from starvation, and turther heavy losers will, I fear, be sustained in this way. Stock hogs are to be found dead in heaps through the woods. The fact is, we are in a deplorable condition in this sention of country. Corn is 50s, for bushel, but it is not to be had to any extent. Outs, 48 270c; Wheat, \$1.50."

From a dozen other sources we have the same

From a dozen other sources we have the same deplorable secounts. Is not this sufficient cause for slarm?

Let us, then, urge upon the farmers of our country to plant one acre more. Hourding to increase the price, or buying up to sell again, will do no good. We want more corn plantedwe want more bushels raised-and then we want more economy in its use. You may afford to waste corn at ten cents a bushel-you cannot afford to waste it at a dollar. Do not let your land waste itself in idleness. As an individual you may not need its products, but as one of the great buman family it is sinful to thus deprive human beings of food that might be grown upon that land. You may not require the product of that sere which we implore you to plant, but your fellow man does. In the name of humanity, let him have it; it is your duty, and his right.

A highly respectable commission was appointed by the late Legislature to prepare indexes of the various records in the office of the County Clerk, the Surrogate, and the Register in this City. Each of these officers is ex officio a member of the Commission, which is composed, in addition of Messra, Jonathan Nathan, G. P. Nelson, Richard Busteed, and Wm. C. Webmore. The printing required in the course of the work will amount, as we have beard it estimated, to some \$200,000, beside book-binding. For doing this large quantity of work we have not yet seen any advertisement for proposals, and we fear an eff rt is intended to procure its allotnens by theer favoritiem. The names of some members of the Board are a guarantee that they will not consent to any unjust disposition of the matter. but they may be overruled by the majority. The only fair method is to give out the work by publie competition to the lowest bidder who fur -

nishes proper security. Sam Houston is confident of being the next President of these United States, so confident, indeed, that we dare say he would not give five dollars to be insured. However, he has had his life written, by way of rendering the vearld familler with his claims, (whether by Helen Dhu or some other equally brilliant genius, we are not informed.) and what with the support of Democrats and K. N.'s, he expects to be carried to the White House by such a majority as never was heard of. Such, according to a Washington correspondent of The St. Louis (Mo) Republican, is also the opinion of a man who has had experience in the vanity of human sufficipations. That

writer says:

The Han. Stephen A Douglas le' us yesterday for his home in Illinois, in has health and wirtus. Although the Little Glant is uncompremisity opposed to the Know Nothings, he thinks they have the next Fresid estial election in their keeping, and that they will bestow if upon Sam Huston, of Text, whose life has just been published with 42 pages, eight engravings and three maps. This is certainly a bold move for the succession in 1856."

The same remarkable work is also announced, though in a less sang aine strain, by a New-York correspondent of The Charleston Standard, who thinks Sam's chane is not so good:

thinks Sam's chane, is not so good:

"A couple of works b are just been laused by two of our enterpisting publishers U at are doubtiese destined to have an extensive side; one is the Life of Sam Houston, embellished with enterpishing publishers. U allow with remainist stories concerning the heart was and about allow with remainist stories concerning the heart was and about allow with the scape in the West, among the ladians, and on the battle field. It is a very admirable regard to the Dary C rockett allowance, and will, unquestionably, have its our fuller so in the political areas, for which it is probably expressly designed. Unfortunately for the hero of the story, the pay always has been on the tenne for some years, and he did not by any means retire to the force the floation Abolitionists some two more than the control of the Express announces this great his oriesal work and in all the Atomics."

great his orical work, and in all the dignified prudence of a leading article. The Express dwells on "the one balo which radiates from the combat of San Jacinto"-" and with that victory, the most wonderful of all military miracles, 'mu t his name forever be chronicled. But yet, dear as the greatness and glory of this " True "in carnation of our national spirit" render him to f.nat journal, it would not be proper to fully ew brace him as a candidate for the highest office o'o earth until the far more awful and " miraculous' Sam shall have so decreed. Accordingly, our oftenporary deals with the delicate topic in diplomatic fashion, which clearly points him out as the fit person to be Secretary for Foreiga Affairs under the new regime. We quote The Express as follows: Express as follows:

"These remarks have been occasioned by the issue of a new chronicle of the life of the old hero. It was our purpose to offer some sections of it in our columns, with comments, as of great intrinsic and immediate interest of this time, and we yet hope to do so. Among the names which are regarded as available for nomination for the Presidency, that of Sam Houston has already been proclaimed in more than one quarter. The volume in question closes with a New-Hampatire nomination. In view of the fact that not only will the people elect our next President, but probably nominate him, it is important that very information which seems the fact that not only will the people elect our next President, but probably nominate him, it is important that overly information which should senduce to a fair appreciation of our public men should be early disseminated. It is our own

pn. Does to await the voice of the people, since we are now consider. 'that they have a soice, and we do not income to take added or ant, cipate in this matter, until they have pretty secondly divided for the contest. The volume claims for the 'Hero of 'San Jac, 'bio' a thereugh Amesinon character, a claim which we accept, 'I'd ind 'rea at once—as to his 'if, with a rearrained no some pol,' for air of toth in these pages. So for too, as lich meant to inch, are that he is the income of 'Asa' — he would be a superior of the bon, 'I'd battles, —the Sun that he be no sand of the 'areast all hall he, "after"—as far so must decline to any leaser. It is now too easily in the day, and the question has a lower, of the at present. The normal violes for the next Preditionally term have been effect, and only by the Know Yunit de-not write initiated. For the bo, it itself, it deserves too wirest circumstant of should second finally be universally does mayned. Apart from all political considerations, it contains one of this wise onely and comprehens, why written. Every American should present of any floor time the Anada of Merchildern."

That will do for to-day's and meanwhile, if any

That will do for to-day; and meanwhile, if any body else wishes to publish a biography of this great " one halo" candidate, we beg to say toat we have on band for sale, at a reasonable discount from cost, a variety of wood cuts designed to illustrate the history of any military aspirant for the Presidency, which might be used in a bisgraphy of General Houston with the certifaty of producing an astonishing increase of the popular enthusiasm in his favor.

It is known that the ungainly concern called the Washington Monument has passed into the control of the Know Nothings, and we now learn from The American Organ that the Board of Man. agers are of the opinion "that the American party should make themselves responsible for the com-"pletion of the Monument " This is all right, and we hope they will do it. A party whose principles disgrace the name of American is the very one to complete a monument whose ugliness and incongruity render it an insult to the memory of Wash-

The owners of negroes at Jeffersontown, Ky., have held a meeting to assert some of the prerogatives of slave-drivers which she freemen of the Northern States do not sufficiently respect. The following is one of their resolves: Possibly the authors of this believed it to be

true, but still we advise them to exercise this right of transit with no slaves but those shey have determined to emancipate In the Ausland, one of the best periodicals of Ger-

many, devoted to geographical and ethnological researches, we find a paper by Hermann E. Lutevir. of this City, on the aboriginal history of Mexico, lately read before the American Ethnological Society. which paper has been translated and a short introduction written to the same by Dr. Andree, of Bremen, the well-known writer on this country.

In this paper the author eecks to establish some new and interesting views of the migrations and na nee

of the Tulteks, Chichimeks and Azrees, which names he considers rather as political denominations ("ke nobility, people, priests) than as designations for distinet nationalities; and the migrations by thinks not to have been three successive ones, but rather one and the same-that of the Aztecs, under Tutal leaders from Tulha (now Occasings) to the River Panaco by water, and thence, along the River Tula, by land, to Anchuac, or the Valley of Mexico.

There Tuinle, or Lords of Tula, were relatives of the Guiche Emperors of Huetatian, (now Gustemala) and were called, therefore, Guichemecati or Chichi-When they established their Empire in Anshuac, this Empire also bore the name of Unichimecatt; but the Government of the Tatuis prevailing as long as they lasted, is known more generally by the name of Tultek Empire. After the great popular outbreak, however, which ended in the entire overthrow of the Tutul family, the Empire retained the name of Chichi-mecatl, which was not a new name, but a popular ap-

pellation by which it went from the beginning.

The Aztecs, Mr. Ludewig considers as a casts of pricets not uniffer the Levites of the Hebrews, and om 'se fact w as the Nahua'l, or Mexican, language in compound words uses promisessuely "az-tab" and iz-tao" Fig. " white," as also from the striking resemblane, the Yateks of Yunatan bear to the Azzes, he thirks fee word may have signified "men in white "robes," shite gowns priests," just so as the Maya Chronio e by Stephene calls the Yataex "holy men." According to his views, the Aztecs came, together with Use Tutule, from Huetatlan, and the fact that the Huar teks (from "hue," old, grea",) on the Panuco, the place where the Tatula landed first, used uafor absectly the same idiom as the Maya Indians, speaks roughy in favor of this supposition

On the whole, the paper will well repay a perusal, and is an interesting essay by critical studies to lighten up the darkness which still covers the history of old Mexico.

Dr. Andree's introduction to the article of the Aus land, from which we take this notice, speaks not only of Mr. Ludewig's well-known "Literature of ' American Local History," but also of a manuscript "Literature of American Aboriginal Linguistics," Accordingly, we add a short notice of this interesting work, which was presented by the author to the American Ethnological Society, in December, 1852. It is a heavy folio, of about 800 pages, with a minute Index prefixed, and gives, in alphabetical order, a bibliographical repertory of vocabularies and gran-282 American Indian languages, and 410 dis lects of the same, published either separately or in other ethnological, philological or geographical works. In a preface, the author states that he has followed the notices given by Vater and July on the followed the notices given by vater and Jug on the subject; but he has continued and completed these with the rame diligence which he has already shown in his local historical Bibliography. Necessary as the latter work is to the student of American history, the menuscript is not less indispensable to the American linguist. The author is now engaged in adding supplementary notes to his work, which bring the number of Indian languages to over 310.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.-A correspondent is needlessly perplexed by the Census Returns showing Southern over those of the Northern States-\$18,631,054 per annum in the former to \$8,853,090 in the latter. He does not seem to know that the term "Home-Made" in these Returns means household-er, in other words, designates textile fabrics produced in the now antiquated and tedious, but once universal modes-by hand-spinning-which have almost wholly been disearded at the North, while they are still retained in the slaveholding economy of the South. valuable than those of the South; but they are produced by the aid of steam, water, or other power, ten times as rapidly and three times as economically as those of the South.-We presure this explanation, hou, h brief, is sufficient.

The Maine Law in Itlinois is to be voted on by the people the first Monday in June. A capital fund has been raised in Chicago by the liquor-dealers, and a campaign paper issued to oppose this wise and salu-tary measure. The new organ is entitled The Anti-Prohibitionist, and is circulated gratuitously through-

The Hop. Wm. H. Seward arrived at Saratogs on Wednesday, and has recommenced the examination of witnesses before Ex-Chancelor Walworth, in the

Hook-headed Spike" case. Senator Douglas arrived at Chicago on Tuesday

Capt. Thomas J. Lee, of the Topographical Eagineers, has resigned his commission in the army, to take effect on the 30th of April next.

The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown and Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke at Hudson, yesterday, (Friday,) on "Woman's Rights"